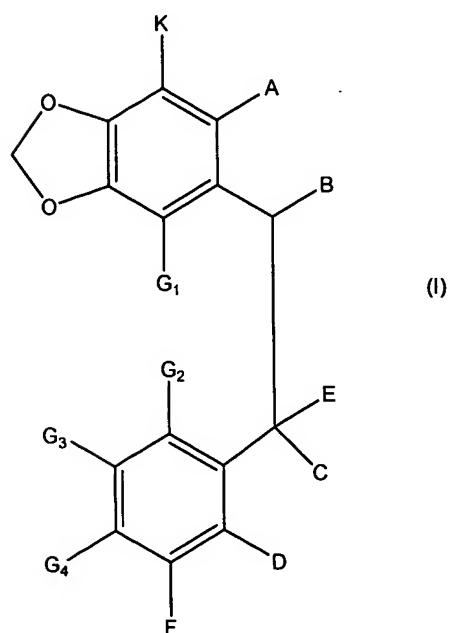


Amendments to the Claims:

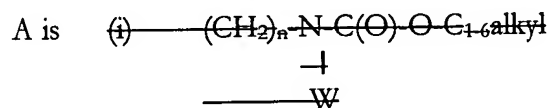
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

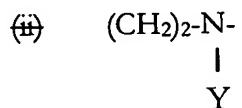
1. (Currently Amended) A compound of formula (I):



wherein:



~~in which W is C₁₋₆alkyl or C₁₋₆alkylaryl and n=0, 1, or 2, or~~



and forms a nitrogen-containing heterocycloalkyl ring with B,

in which Y is:

- (a) hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or C₁₋₆ alkylaryl,
- (b) -C(O)-C₁₋₆ alkyl or -C(O)-C₁₋₆ alkylaryl,
- (c) -CH₂-CH(OH)-CH₂-Z, where Z is C₁₋₆ alkyl or -O-C₁₋₆ alkyl,
- (d) aryl, or
- (e) heteroaryl;

B is -OH, halogen, or a single bond that forms a six-membered heterocycloalkyl ring with A;

C is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or halogen;

D is (i) -CH₂-halogen, -CH(O), -COOH, -C(O)-O-C₁₋₆ alkyl, -C(O)-O-C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, -CH₂OH, or -(CH₂)_n-CH₃, wherein n is 1, 2, or 3, or

(ii) together with E forms a five- or six-membered cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl ring;

E is -OH or C₁₋₆ alkyl, or together with D forms a five- or six-membered cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl ring, wherein this heterocycloalkyl ring contains -C(O)O-, -C(O)NH-, -C(S)O-, or -C(S)NH-;

F is hydrogen, -O-C₁₋₆ alkyl, -O-C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, -O-C₁₋₆ alkylheteroaryl, halogen, aryl, C₁₋₆alkyl, -SH, thio-C₁₋₆ alkyl, -S-aryl, -O-SO₂-C₁₋₆ alkyl, -O-SO₂-C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, cyano, or NR₁R₂, where R₁ and R₂ are independently hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, cyano, aryl, heteroaryl, -SO₂-C₁₋₆ alkyl, or -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆ alkyl)(C₁₋₆ alkyl);

G₁ to G₄ independently represent hydrogen, aryl, halogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, hydroxyl, -S-C₁₋₆ alkyl, nitro, -O-C₁₋₆ alkyl, -O-C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, or -(CH₂)_xNR₁R₂, where x is 0, 1, or 2 and where R₁ and R₂ are independently hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkylaryl, cyano, aryl, heteroaryl, or acyl, or

two adjacent G_2 to G_4 groups together comprise an alkylene $-(CH_2)_m-$, where m is 3 or 4, to form a cycloalkyl ring, or together comprise an alkylene dioxy $-O-(CH_2)_n-O-$, where n is 1, 2, or 3, to form a heterocycloalkyl ring; and

K is C_{1-6} alkyl, halogen, cyano, aryl, hydrogen, hydroxyl, thio- C_{1-6} alkyl, sulfonyl, sulfoxyl, nitro, $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkylaryl, or NR_1R_2 , where R_1 and R_2 are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylaryl, cyano, aryl, heteroaryl, or acyl;

wherein one or more of said alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, and alkylaryl groups are optionally substituted with one or more suitable substituents; a salt thereof, a solvate thereof, a solvated salt thereof, or a combination of two or more thereof;

provided that when A is $-(CH_2)_2-N(Y)-$ and forms a nitrogen-containing heterocycloalkyl ring with B , and D together with E forms an unsubstituted five-membered heterocycloalkyl ring that contains $-C(O)O-$, then:

- (i) F is not unsubstituted $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl or dialkylamino-substituted $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl when G_1 is hydrogen, hydroxyl, or unsubstituted $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, G_2 is hydrogen, halogen, or a nitrogen-containing radical, G_3 is hydrogen, G_4 is hydroxyl or unsubstituted $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, and Y is hydrogen, unsubstituted C_{1-6} alkyl, oxo-substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, thiocarbamoyl-substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, hydroxy-substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, or heteroaryl,
- (ii) F is not $-NO_2$ or NR_1R_2 where R_1 and R_2 are both hydrogen or the same oxo-substituted C_{1-6} alkyl (a) when at least three of G_1 , G_2 , G_3 , and G_4 are the same unsubstituted $-O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl or (b) when G_2 is $-NO_2$, and

(iii) F is not hydrogen (a) when G₂, G₃, and G₄ are all hydrogen or (b) when G₂ and G₃ or G₃ and G₄ together comprise a methylenedioxy or (c) when at least two of G₂, G₃, and G₄ are unsubstituted -O-C₁₋₆ alkyl or (d) when G₁ is unsubstituted -O-C₁₋₆ alkyl and G₄ is a nitrogen-containing radical or halogen.

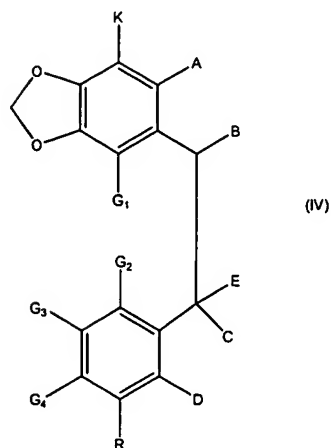
2. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein A is -(CH₂)₂-N(Y)- and forms a nitrogen-containing heterocycloalkyl ring with B.
3. (Original) The compound of claim 2, wherein Y is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or C₁₋₆ alkylaryl.
4. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein D together with E forms a substituted or unsubstituted five- or six-membered heterocycloalkyl ring that contains -C(O)O-, -C(O)NH-, -C(S)O-, or -C(S)NH-.
5. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein D together with E forms a five-membered heterocycloalkyl ring that contains -C(O)O-.
6. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein A is -(CH₂)₂-N(Y)- and forms a nitrogen-containing heterocycloalkyl ring with B, and D together with E forms a substituted or unsubstituted five- or six-membered heterocycloalkyl ring that contains -C(O)O-, -C(O)NH-, -C(S)O-, or -C(S)NH-.
7. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein A is -(CH₂)₂-N(Y)- and forms a nitrogen-containing heterocycloalkyl ring with B, and D together with E forms a five-membered heterocycloalkyl ring that contains -C(O)O-.

8. (Original) The compound of claim 6 or 7, wherein Y is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or C₁₋₆ alkylaryl.
9. (Original) The compound of claim 1, 6, or 7, wherein K is hydrogen.
10. (Original) The compound of claim 1, 6, or 7, wherein G₁ to G₄ each independently represents hydrogen or -O-C₁₋₆ alkyl.
11. (Original) The compound of claim 6 or 7, wherein said compound is present as a racemic mixture.
12. (Original) The compound of claim 11, wherein one isomer of said compound is present in an amount greater than 50% of said racemic mixture.
13. (Original) The compound of claim 11, wherein one isomer of said compound is present in an amount greater than 75% of said racemic mixture.
14. (Original) The compound of claim 11, wherein one isomer of said compound is present in an amount greater than 90% of said racemic mixture.
15. (Original) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Claims 16-120 (Cancelled)

121. (New) A method of making the compound of claim 1 by direct nucleophilic substitution,

comprising reacting a compound of formula (IV):



wherein each of the variables other than R are defined as in claim 1 and R is a suitable leaving group, with a suitable nucleophile to form a compound according to formula (I).

122. (New) The method of claim 121, wherein R is a halogen, -O-C₁₋₆ alkyl or -O-SO₂-C₁₋₆ alkyl.

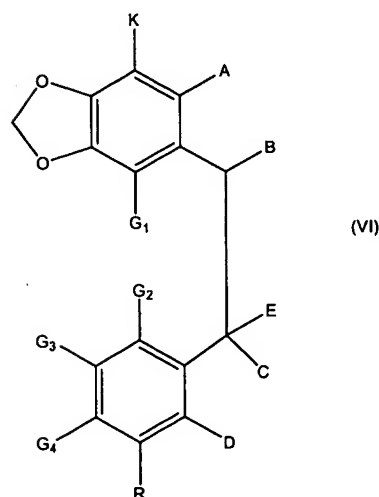
123. (New) The method of claim 120, wherein said compound of formula (IV) is mixed with a suitable catalyst.

124. (New) The method of claim 123, wherein said suitable catalyst comprises tris(dibenzylideneacetone)-dipalladium chloroform adduct, 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene (DPPF), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium or mixtures thereof.

125. (New) The method of claim 123, wherein a suitable base is added to the mixture of said

compound of formula (IV) and said suitable catalyst.

126. (New) A method of making the compound of claim 1 by direct alkylation, comprising reacting a compound of formula (VI):



wherein each of the variables other than R are defined as in claim 1 and R is a suitable leaving group, with a suitable donor to form a compound according to formula (I).

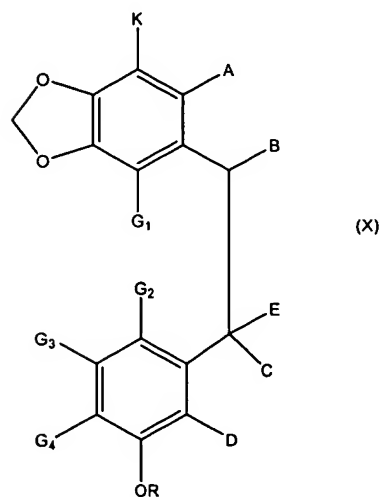
127. (New) The method of claim 126, wherein R is a hydroxyl or substituted hydroxyl.

128. (New) The method of claim 126, wherein said suitable donor is C₁₋₆ alkyl halide or substituted C₁₋₆ alkyl halide.

129. (New) The method of claim 126, wherein said compound of formula (VI) is mixed with a suitable catalyst.

130. (New) The method of claim 129, wherein said suitable catalyst comprises tetrabutylammonium iodide.

131. (New) A method of making the compound of claim 1 by alkoxide addition, comprising reacting a compound of formula (X):



wherein each of the variables other than R are defined as in claim 1 and R is C₁₋₆ alkyl, with a base in a suitable solvent to form an alkoxide, and reacting the alkoxide with an electrophilic alkylating agent to form a compound according to formula (I).

132. (New) The method of claim 131, wherein said suitable solvent comprises toluene, 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone or mixtures thereof.

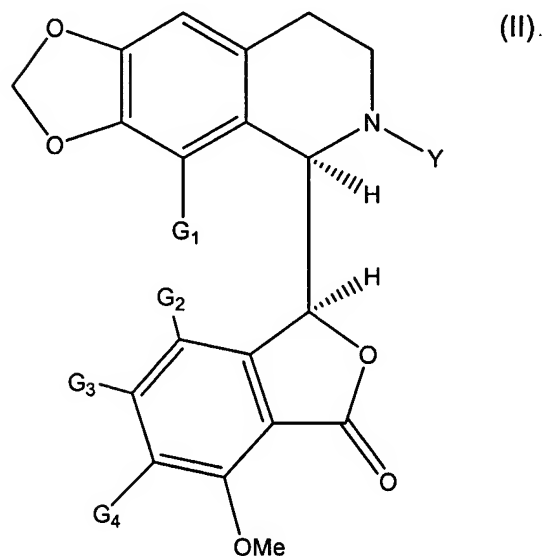
133. (New) The method of claim 131, wherein the molar ratio of said compound of formula (X)

to said electrophilic alkylating agent is about 1:1 to about 1:10.

134. (New) The method of claim 131, wherein the molar ratio of said compound of formula (X) to said electrophilic alkylating agent is about 1:1 to about 1:3.

135. (New) The method of claim 131, wherein said electrophilic alkylating agent is an alkyl halide or heteroaryl.

136. (New) A method of making the compound of claim 1, comprising converting a compound of formula (II):



wherein:

Y is:

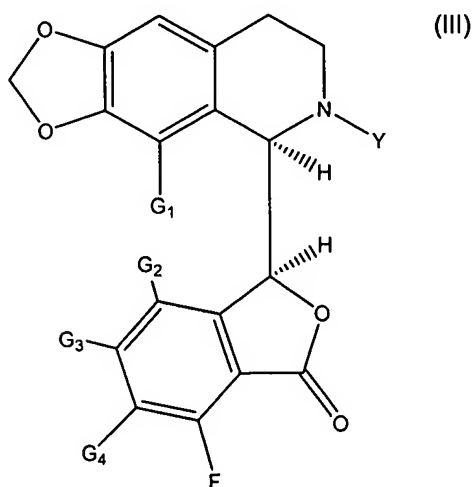
- (a) hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, or C₁₋₆alkylaryl,
- (b) -C(O)-C₁₋₆alkyl or -C(O)-C₁₋₆alkylaryl,
- (c) -CH₂-CH(OH)-CH₂-Z, where Z is C₁₋₆alkyl or -O-C₁₋₆alkyl,
- (d) aryl, or
- (e) heteroaryl; and

G₁ to G₄ independently represent hydrogen, aryl, halogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, hydroxyl, -S-C₁₋₆alkyl, nitro, -O-C₁₋₆alkyl, -O-C₁₋₆alkylaryl, or -(CH₂)_xNR₁R₂, where x is 0, 1, or 2 and where R₁ and R₂ are independently hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkylaryl, cyano, aryl, heteroaryl, or acyl, or

two adjacent G₂ to G₄ groups together comprise an alkylene -(CH₂)_m-, where m is 3 or 4, to form a cycloalkyl ring, or together comprise an alkylene dioxy -O-(CH₂)_n-O-, where n is 1, 2, or 3, to form a heterocycloalkyl ring;

a salt thereof, a solvate thereof, a solvated salt thereof, or a combination of two or more thereof;

into a single stereoisomer of formula (III):



wherein G₁, G₂, G₃, G₄, and Y are as defined above, and F is -O-C₂₋₆alkyl, -O-C₁₋₆alkylaryl, -O-C₁₋₆alkylheteroaryl, halogen, aryl, C₁₋₆alkyl, -SH, thio-C₁₋₆alkyl, -S-aryl, -O-SO₂-C₁₋₆alkyl, -O-SO₂-C₁₋₆alkylaryl, cyano; or NR₁R₂, where R₁ and R₂ are independently hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkylaryl, cyano, aryl, heteroaryl, -SO₂-C₁₋₆alkyl, or -SO₂-N(C₁₋₆alkyl)(C₁₋₆alkyl), provided that F is not -O-t-C₄H₉ or -O-CH₂CH₂N(C₂H₅)₂;

wherein one or more of said alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and alkylaryl groups are optionally substituted with one or more suitable substituents;

a salt thereof, a solvate thereof, a solvated salt thereof, or a combination of two or more thereof.